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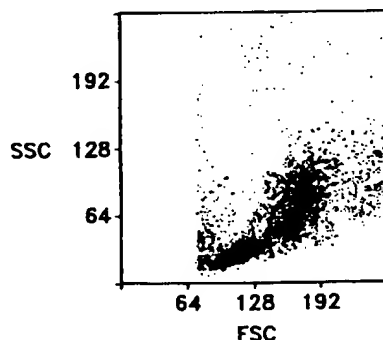
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I-10121 Torino (IT)(54) **Automatic lineage assignment of acute leukemias by flow cytometry.**

(57) A method for automatic lineage assignment of acute leukemias. Eight four-parameter list mode data files are acquired with a flow cytometer in the following sequence: 1. unstained; 2. isotype controls; 3. CD10 FITC, CD19 PE; 4. CD20 FITC, CD5 PE; 5. CD3 FITC, CD22 PE; 6. CD7 FITC, CD33 PE; 7. HLADR FITC, CD13 PE and 8. CD34 FITC, CD38 PE. First, data files 3 - 8 are clustered employing an algorithm based on nearest neighbors. The clusters are then associated across the data files to form cell populations, using the assumption of light scatter invariance across tubes for each population. The mean positions of each cell population are compared to a decision tree which identifies normal cell populations. To identify leukemic cell populations, the algorithm eliminates normal cell populations from the data space and the remaining populations are classified as B-lineage ALL, T-lineage ALL, AML, AUL, B-CLL or unknown.

FIG-1A**EP 0 610 774 A1**

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to immunophenotyping of normal and abnormal blood cell populations by flow cytometry.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Acute leukemias are a heterogeneous group of diseases arising from the clonal expansion of malignant hematopoietic progenitor cells. The heterogeneity of the disease is evidenced by the large diversity of antigenic and light scatter profiles of leukemic cells in patients diagnosed with acute leukemia. This heterogeneity and a poor correlation with normal cell differentiation lead to a lack of consensus in the panel of reagents employed for classification and a lack of uniform criteria for lineage assignment. However, the antigen profiles in acute leukemias are of clinical importance as the various subgroups identified have been associated with different prognoses and serve as a guide for different treatment protocols.

Immunophenotyping by flow cytometry has significantly reduced inter-observer variations in the subclassification of leukemias and has been shown to be particularly powerful in discriminating between myeloid, B-lymphoid and T-lymphoid leukemias. However, traditional flow immunophenotyping may produce biased results due to heterogeneity in leukemias. At the present time there is a lack of consensus in the panel of reagents employed for classification and a lack of uniform criteria for lineage assignment.

Traditional flow immunophenotyping is based on finding an optimal light scatter gate followed by application of marker settings on the immunofluorescence parameters. The distribution of the cells in a display of forward and orthogonal light scatter varies considerably between leukemias, however, and does not fit the normal lymphocyte, blast, monocyte and granulocyte light scatter regions. In addition to difficulties in assessing the appropriate light scatter gate, there are complications arise when attempting to define "negative" versus "positive" immunofluorescence staining in immunophenotyping of leukemias.

In multidimensional flow cytometric analysis the bias which is introduced by employing gates on light scatter parameters is eliminated because all parameters are analyzed simultaneously. Cluster algorithms (Salzman, G.C., et al. 1991. Cytometry Suppl. 5:64), principal components analysis (Leary, J.F., et al. 1988. Cytometry Suppl. 2:99), neural nets (Frankel, D.S., et al. 1989. Cytometry 10:540) and PAINT-A-GATE analysis (U.S. Patent No. 4,845,653) are among the approaches used for multidimensional analysis. These algorithms permit a more precise identification of cell populations in the multidimensional data space. All require listmode data files in which identical reagents are used. The number of reagents needed for most clinical applications, however, far exceeds the number of available fluorochromes and therefore requires the use of multiple reagent combinations, i.e., running a multi-tube panel with two to three reagents at a time.

The necessity for a large panel of monoclonal antibodies to achieve an optimal lineage assignment of acute leukemias forces the investigator to stain multiple samples using either one, two or three color immunofluorescence. The presence of multiple normal and leukemic cell populations in bone marrow or peripheral blood from patients with leukemia results in a variable number of identifiable cell populations in the samples stained with different antibodies. It is therefore difficult for the investigator to employ objective criteria to assess the antigenic profile of the leukemia. Although the optimal solution to the problem is to determine the antigenic profile in one tube stained with all the required monoclonal antibodies, at the present time not enough different fluorochromes are available.

The present invention employs a novel data analysis method which associates cell populations across tubes and links the positional information of these cell populations to a decision table for classification as normal cells (monocytes, neutrophils, eosinophils, basophils, NK cells, T-lymphocytes and B-lymphocytes) or as leukemic cell populations typical of B-lineage ALL, T-lineage ALL, AML, AUL and B-CLL. This approach to data analysis can be generalized to any combination of flow experiments which require data analysis across multiple tubes. The instant use for assigning lineages to acute leukemias is provided by way of example.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides a novel data analysis technique which overcomes the difficulties associated with the analysis and interpretation of data generated by analysis of multiple aliquots of a sample, e.g., the lineage assignment of acute leukemias. The data analysis technique is based on two concepts: 1. Identification of cell clusters, consisting of cells which have similar characteristics within one sample and 2. Identification of cell populations, consisting of cells which exhibit similar characteristics over all samples. In one embodiment, paired combinations of monoclonal antibodies (CD10/CD19, CD20/CD5,

CD3/CD22, CD7/CD33, HLA-DR/CD13 and CD34/CD38) conjugated to fluorescent labels are used for immunophenotyping of acute leukemias by fluorescence staining. Eight data files for fluorescence and light scatter are collected on a flow cytometer for each blood or bone marrow sample: an unstained sample, a sample stained with appropriate isotype control antibody-fluorochrome conjugates and samples stained with the six labeled antibody combinations.

The method first clusters the data files utilizing a clustering algorithm. A coordinate system is used to determine the position of each cell cluster in the correlation of forward and orthogonal light scatter. The immunofluorescence intensity of each cell cluster is determined by comparing the background staining of cells with a common parameter in the unstained and isotype control sample. The clusters are then linked across the data files to form cell populations, using the parameter profiles which are common across the data files. The location of each of the cell populations in the now fourteen dimensional feature space is compared with a decision table to make the lineage assignment. Residual erythrocytes, cell debris, normal T lymphocytes, B lymphocytes, NK cells, neutrophils, eosinophils, basophils and monocytes are each expected in a specific region in the fourteen dimensional feature space. By adding boundaries to their frequency, the normal cell populations can be identified in leukemic bone marrow or blood samples. The positions in the fourteen dimensional feature space of the cell populations which do not fulfill the normal criteria are fed to the decision table which outputs their assignment as B-lineage ALL, T-lineage ALL, AML, AUL, B-CLL or as a population of cells of unknown identity.

This data analysis technique employs a new concept for the analysis of flow data in that positional information of cell clusters is matched across multiple aliquots of a sample. It provides the advantage of more rapid analysis than is possible using conventional immunophenotyping techniques.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 shows the result of clustering of tubes 3, 4, and 5 of table 1 for a normal sample. Clustering is nonparametric and does not use a priori information about cells. At this stage the clusters have not yet been identified.

Fig. 2 shows the coordinate system for light scatter profiles, i.e., the bivariate histograms of forward and orthogonal light scatter. The orthogonal light scatter is transformed using a third-order polynomial to increase the separation between the cell clusters. The 15*15 grid represents the internal resolution used by the algorithms.

Fig. 3 shows the coordinate system for the immunofluorescence identifiers of the cell clusters. The identifiers are composed of two characters. The first signifies the staining of the cells with the FITC labeled antibody. The second signifies the staining with the PE labeled antibody. A "-" identifier means that the cells did not stain. A "±" identifier means that the cells stained partially. A "+" identifier means that the cells stained fully.

Fig. 4 shows the clustering of the listmode data files of a patient with a B-lymphoid acute leukemia. Colors are assigned in order of cluster size and cannot be used to link clusters from one panel to another.

Fig. 5 shows the cell populations identified by matching the cell clusters illustrated in Fig. 4.

Fig. 6 shows clustering of the listmode data files of a patient with a T-lymphoid acute leukemia.

Fig. 7 shows the cell populations identified by matching the cell clusters illustrated in Fig. 6.

Fig. 8 shows clustering of the listmode data files of a patient with an acute myeloid leukemia.

Fig. 9 shows the cell populations identified by matching the cell clusters illustrated in Fig. 8.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

In the inventive data analysis methodology a distinction is made between cell clusters, consisting of cells which have similar characteristics within one tube, and cell populations, consisting of cells which exhibit similar characteristics over all tubes. Cell populations may stain differently in different tubes, but the cells can be associated on the basis of one or more features which remain the same across all tubes, e.g., light scatter properties, the number of cells or a common fluorescence parameter. For example, a possible cell population is identified when the intersection of the scatter profiles of six clusters, one per tube, is not empty. The intersection in this case is calculated on the basis of the light scatter profiles of the cell clusters. Using light scatter as the common parameter across tubes is preferred for its simplicity and because light scatter tends to be less variable than other parameters.

The distinction between cell clusters and cell populations is made to compensate for the lack of a sufficient number of fluorescent colors. For this reason, cell populations must be inferred from multiple data files. For example, if there is a need to measure four colors for a sample with two cell populations and if the

flow cytometer only allows simultaneous measurement of two fluorescence parameters, the experiment must be split into two flow cytometer runs. In this case, the cell populations may show different characteristics in one tube (two clusters) but the same characteristics in the other (one cluster). In practice, the number of tubes necessary depends on how many fluorescence labels can be measured simultaneously by the instrument. The method of analysis disclosed herein is not limited to two fluorescence colors per tube, and when flow cytometers are used which allow detection of three or more fluorescence parameters additional fluorescence labels may be included in the procedures.

In certain circumstances cell populations may not be deducible from the data. For example, if two clusters are found in a first tube (1a and 1b), two clusters in a second tube (2a and 2b) and the clusters have the same scatter profile, it cannot be deduced whether 1a and 2a or 1a and 2b are from the same cell population. Even clusters of different sizes do not resolve this issue as cells which form a cluster in one tube may not necessarily do so in another tube. For example, if the number of cells in 1a > 1b and in 2a > 2b, there could be 3 cell populations (X, Y and Z). That is, X and Y may combine in tube 1 to form cluster 1a, with Z forming 1b, and in tube 2 Y and Z combine to form 2a, with X forming 2b.

The solution to this problem is provided by the application domain which assumes that the cells are part of a normal population which exhibits expected normal staining properties. If this hypothesis cannot be falsified, the cells are assumed to be normal and classified as such. Normal cells are then removed from subsequent analysis for identification of abnormal cells. No assumptions can be made about the remaining clusters, and all cell populations are listed. Analysis stops after the possible populations have been identified. In most cases each possible cell population is a real cell population. However, if multiple populations have sufficiently similar light scatter profiles, the inventive algorithm cannot distinguish them.

Identification of Cell Clusters In a Listmode Data File

Clustering according to the invention may use any of the clustering algorithms known in the art. These include, for example, the isodata (G. H. Ball and D. J. Hall. 1966. Int'l. Nat'l. Commun. Conf., Philadelphia) and K-means algorithms. These and other useful clustering algorithms are described in M. R. Anderberg, Cluster Analysis for Applications, Academic Press, New York/London, 1973; P. H. A. Sneath and R. R. Sokal, Numerical Taxonomy, Freeman Publishers, San Francisco, 1973; and J. A. Hartigan, Clustering Algorithms, John Wiley Publishers, New York, 1975. In a preferred embodiment, the clustering algorithm is a modified algorithm based on the mutual nearest neighbor value (MNN) (Chidananda, G.K., et al. 1978. Pattern Recognition 10:105). The MNN of two cells is the sum of the ranks of the cells in their respective nearest neighbor lists. Two cells are assigned to the same cluster if the MNN is smaller than a preselected threshold T. In the unmodified MNN algorithm the clusters would be determined based on this data alone. However, for flow data it is preferred to use a modified MNN algorithm.

The modification to the MNN algorithm assists in compensating for noise in flow data which can cause errors in clustering. After finding a preselected number of nearest neighbors of each cell (k) (Kim, B.S., et al. 1986. IEEE Transactions on Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence 8:761), the distance between the cell and each of these neighbors is calculated. The procedure is repeated for all cells in the data file. After sorting the list in order of distance, cells are merged in order of increasing distance to form clusters. Two cells (and the clusters they belong to) are not merged if their clusters exceed a critical size S and the distance between the cells (F) is substantially larger than the average distance between cells in each of the clusters. Optionally, a cleanup can be performed after merging in which remaining cells are assigned to clusters close to them. This last step is not usually required for diagnostic applications but is preferred for applications where absolute cell counts are required.

The parameters which can be varied by the user in this clustering algorithm to optimize results for a particular application are k = number of neighbors, T = threshold at which two cells are considered neighbors, S = size of the cluster and F = separation factor. The sensitivity of the algorithm to the parameters k and T is low. In general, any value of k between 4 and 6 and T between k and 2*k will give similar results. For analysis of the leukemic data files described herein, K=5, T=7, S=1% and F=1.5-2. These values were obtained by adjustment of the parameters until clusters were found which could be perceived as clusters.

The separation factor F has more weight in the analysis. Different separation factors F may be applied in different sample tubes, depending on the antibody characteristics of the tubes. In the CD7/CD33 and CD34/CD38 tubes of the samples below F was set at 1.5. In the other tubes F was 2.0. This resulted in more clusters identified in the CD7/CD33 and CD34/CD38 tubes and was necessary because of reduced discrimination between cell clusters in those tubes. That is, F is smaller in the tube with CD7-FITC because the separation between T lymphocytes and NK cells expressing CD7 and B lymphocytes with a similar light

scatter profile but not expressing CD7 is less than for T lymphocytes identified with CD3.

Coordinate System for Cell Cluster Location

5 Positional information for the cell clusters is used to establish their identity. To optimize the distribution of cell clusters in the light scatter display the orthogonal light scatter parameter is preferably transformed according to the polynomial function described by L.W.M.M. Terstappen, et al. (1990. Cytometry 11:506). The light scatter profile is then defined as a 2-dimensional histogram quantized in 15*15 resolution. To eliminate inter-experiment variability, each experiment is paired with an analysis of normal
10 bone marrow or normal peripheral blood. The mean position of the normal lymphocytes is used to shift the scatter data of the leukemic cells to a position such that the mean of normal T cells falls at absolute channel numbers 110 for FSC and 25 for SSC on a scale of 0-255.

To specify expected scatter profiles of normal cells, a coarser coordinate system may be established (5*5). Fig. 2 illustrates the regions in which normal erythrocytes, lymphocytes, stem cells, basophils, monocytes, neutrophils and eosinophils are located. A cluster will only be classified as one of these normal
15 cell populations when its mean light scatter value is located within the defined region. The position of the light scatter regions for assignment of leukemia cell clusters is also indicated in Fig. 2.

The position of cell clusters in the correlation of two immunofluorescence parameters is assigned one of nine fluorescence identifiers as illustrated in Fig. 3. The assignment is dependent on the position of the cells with the same scatter profile in an isotype control and is based on analyses of the 1-D immunofluorescence histograms of the cells in one cluster. The median of the background staining for both FITC and PE is determined in the isotype control and then compared to the median of the cell cluster in the stained samples. The cluster is considered to express the antigen totally when the ratio between the median of the stained and the isotype sample is larger than two. The cell cluster is considered to express the
20 antigen partially when more than 20% of the cells are positive. A cell is considered positive when its fluorescence intensity exceeds an estimated 0.99 percentile. This 0.99 percentile is defined as the median value plus twice the difference between the 0.87 percentile and the median as it would be for a log normal distribution. This approach to determine whether or not a cell is positive is less sensitive to noise than a direct determination of the 0.99 percentile. When the criteria for positive staining are not fulfilled, the cell
25 cluster did not shift significantly and is considered not to express the antigen defined by the fluorochrome-labeled antibody.

Identification of Normal Cell Populations in Multiple Listmode Data Files

35 The final assessment for cell populations is based on parts of the cell clusters. Those parts become distinguishable in a combinatorial process in which all clusters are tested against each other. In this process all possible pairwise combinations of cell clusters (one per tube) are considered, e.g., cluster 1 of tube 3 with cluster 1 of each of tubes 4 - 8, cluster 2 of tube 3 with cluster 1 of each of tubes 4-8, etc. The combination process sets the minimum value for all bins in the 15*15 scatter profiles of the clusters in the
40 current combination, implemented as a tree structure. That is, bin 1 in the newly constructed 15*15 scatter profiles of the population is the minimum value of bin 1 of the 15*15 scatter profiles of the six cell clusters. The other bins are similarly set. Preferably, the 15*15 scatter profiles of the cell clusters are smoothed with a 3*3 uniform filter to compensate for statistical fluctuations in the scatter data of one cell population over the six tubes. If the resulting scatter profile is not empty (>1% of the cells) a possible cell population is
45 identified.

The properties of the possible cell population are then determined: 1. the number of cells, 2. the area of the scatter profile (the number of bins in the 15*15 histogram which have cells in them), 3. the mean fluorescence values of the unstained and isotype controls, and 4. the immunological profile of the cells. The immunological profile of a cell population is defined by a set of fluorescence identifiers. Each cluster
50 belonging to the population (maximally one per tube) receives a fluorescence identifier. The identifier is based on the fluorescence intensity of those cells of the clusters which fall within the scatter profile of the cell population. In more conventional terminology, the scatter profile of the population defines a gate for the cells of each of the cell clusters.

Table 1 shows the criteria for the properties of normal cell populations, determined using a test set of
55 normal data files. When a normal cell population is identified, the scatter profiles of the clusters contributing to that cell population are updated by subtracting the scatter profile of the normal population from each of the scatter profiles of the six clusters.

Identification of Abnormal Cell Populations in Multipl Listmode Data Fil s

Once all cells belonging to the normal populations are removed, the characteristics of all possible remaining cell populations are checked in combination against a table of diagnoses (Table 2). In a first stage of analysis, this table preferably takes into account all tubes, although the antibodies in some tubes might not be relevant to the diagnosis. This approach provides more complete information to the user as each population is identified by its clusters in each tube. In a second stage of analysis, only tubes which have an entry on each of the lines in table 3 are checked. This approach maximizes diagnostic effectiveness. This second stage is preferred in cases where a small cluster is obscured by a larger population of normal cells. Matching a small cluster to the appropriate cell population may be impossible because the normal cells, the number of which can differ statistically in the various tubes, are removed. Therefore, when there is evidence for an anomaly, it is preferably reported.

EXAMPLE 1AUTOMATED LINEAGE ASSIGNMENT OF ACUTE LEUKEMIAS

Mononuclear cells from bone marrow aspirates of B-lineage ALL, T-lineage ALL and AML patients were separated on FICOLL-HYPACQUE (Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis, MO) and immunofluorescently labeled following the protocol of the Acute Leukemia Phenotyping Kit (Becton Dickinson Immunocytometry Systems (BDIS), San Jose, California). The antibody combinations used were as shown in Table 3:

TABLE 3

Antibody Combinations		
	FITC Labeled	PE Labeled
Tube 1	Unstained	Unstained
Tube 2	Isotype (IgG2a)	Isotype (IgG1)
Tube 3	CD10 (CALLA)	CD19 (Leu12)
Tube 4	CD20 (Leu16)	CD5 (Leu1)
Tube 5	CD3 (Leu4)	CD22 (Leu14)
Tube 6	CD7 (Leu9)	CD33 (LeuM9)
Tube 7	HLADR	CD13 (LeuM7)
Tube 8	CD34 (HPCA-2)	CD38 (Leu17)

Flow cytometric analysis was performed on a FACSCAN (BDIS). The instrument was prepared for sample analysis using CALIBRITE Beads and AUTOCOMP software (BDIS). Data acquisition was performed using LYSYS 2.0 Software (BDIS). Forward light scatter, orthogonal light scatter and the two log (4 decade) amplified fluorescence signals were measured for 10000 cells and the data stored in listmode data files. Data from 5000 cells were used for analysis to reduce processing time. Forward and orthogonal light scatter detectors were adjusted using normal blood as a control during instrument setup. Lymphocytes were found between channels 50 and 150 for FSC and just above channel 0 for SSC. Normal sample data was saved for later calibration of sample scatter data. The data analysis algorithms were developed using C++ on SUN Sparcstations and Macintosh PC's.

Fig. 4 shows the clustering result of 5000 cells of a patient with an acute B-lymphoid leukemia. In each of the fluorescence displays the cell clusters found were assigned a color in order of decreasing percentage per tube (plotting colors in one tube have no relationship to plotting colors in other tubes). Scatter positions and immunofluorescence identifiers for the clusters are shown in the upper right corner of each of the plots. The clusters are shown in immunofluorescence dotplots but were identified in four-dimensional space.

For example, in Fig. 4B (tube 3) five clusters were found: 1. a cluster plotted in red with a frequency of 70.6%, located in a light scatter region C2, staining with CD19 but not with CD10; 2. a cluster plotted in green with a frequency of 11.1%, located in a light scatter region E3, not staining with CD10 and CD19; 3. a cluster plotted in blue present in a frequency of 8.5%, located in a light scatter region C2, not staining with CD10 and CD19; 4. a cluster plotted in purple present in a frequency of 5.1%, located in a light scatter region E3, staining with CD19 but not with CD10 and 5. a cluster plotted in dark blue with a frequency of 2.2% and located in a light scatter region E5 and not staining with CD10 and CD19. Immunofluorescence

identifiers are preliminary and were not used to identify cell populations.

After the data files were clustered, the algorithm was used to search for normal cell populations and eliminate them from the analysis by subtracting the population scatter histogram from the cluster scatter histogram. The algorithm then searched for the presence of abnormal cell populations.

5 In Fig. 5, the result of the population search is illustrated with the colors now matched across tubes. The cell populations found were normal T cells (4.3%) plotted in green, normal monocytes plotted in blue (6.0%) and a cell population identified as B-lineage ALL plotted in red (59.0%). The percentages quoted for the populations are based on the overlap of the clusters in the scatter space and therefore represent a lower boundary. For example, although the frequency of the predominant cell cluster was greater than
10 66.2% in all of the samples, the frequency of the leukemic cell population which is composed of portions of the various cell clusters is only 59.0%. The initial identifiers assigned to the clusters may differ from the identifiers assigned to the clusters of the cell populations because the cells of each cluster are gated with the scatter histogram of the population.

The data files of a patient with acute T-lymphoid leukemia were similarly clustered (Fig. 6). In Fig. 6B
15 (tube 3) three clusters were found, in Fig. 6C (tube 4) three, Fig. 6D (tube 5) six, Fig. 6E (tube 6) five, Fig. 6F (tube 7) four and in Fig. 6G (tube 8) five. Correlating the positional information across tubes indicated the presence of a population of cells which fulfilled the criteria of normal T lymphocytes, plotted in green in Fig. 7. A second population of cells was found and classified as T-lineage ALL, plotted in red in Fig. 7. In this case, the frequency and position of the cluster in the sixth tube (CD34/CD38) discriminated between normal
20 T-cells and malignant T-cells.

The clustering of the data files of a patient with acute myeloid leukemia is shown in Fig. 8. In Fig. 8B
(tube 3) four clusters were found, in Fig. 8C (tube 4) two, Fig. 8D (tube 5) four, Fig. 8E (tube 6) four, Fig. 8F
(tube 7) four and in Fig. 8G (tube 8) five. By correlating the positional information across tubes three cell
25 populations were found, as shown in Fig. 9. The cell population plotted in green was classified as a normal T-cell population, the population plotted in dark blue contained monocytes and the cell population plotted in red was classified as AML. In this experiment, cell population classified as monocytes consisted of two populations which differed slightly in their locations. Additionally, two cell populations identified as AML were identified which only differed in the sixth tube. For a clinical report, these populations could be added together. Reporting all populations found, however, more clearly illustrates the algorithm used to find the
30 cell populations. In this case, the cells classified as monocytes most likely belong to the leukemia. However, the criteria to classify these cell populations as leukemic were not met.

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Table 1 Criteria for normal cells

cell type	scat. prof. ¹	auto-fluor. ²	max % cells	immunological profile ³					
				CD10 CD19	CD20 CD5	CD3 CD22	CD7 CD33	HLADR CD13	CD34 CD38
Eryth./debris	S1	any	90						
T-cells ⁴	S2	low	80						
NK-cells ⁴	S2	low	20						
B-cells ⁴	S2	low	20						
Stemcells	S3	low	1						
Basophils	S4	any	5						
Monocytes ⁴	S5	any	10						
Neutrophils	S6	any	80						
Eosinophils	S7	high	10						

¹ Scatter profile as defined in figure 1.

² High requires the mean unstained channel number to be larger than 64, low requires a value less than 64

³ Immunological profile as defined in figure 2.

The median of a cluster in a tube has to fall in one of the black colored regions.



e.g. means that the cluster should be negative for both antibodies.



e.g. means that the cluster should be positive for FL1 and that FL2 is irrelevant

⁴ T-Cells, NK-cells, B-cells and Monocytes cannot be scattered over more than 25% of the total dotplot area.

Table 2 Criteria for leukemic cells.									
Leukemia lineage	scat. prof.	auto-fluor.	min % cells ¹	immunological profile					
				CD10 CD19	CD20 CD5	CD3 CD22	CD7 CD33	HLADR CD13	CD34 CD38
B-CLL	S8	low	10						
B-ALL	S8	low	5		2				3
	S8	low	10						3
	S8	low	5						3
	S8	low	10						3
	S8	low	5						3
	S8	low	10						3
	S8	low	5						3
	S8	low	10						3
	S8	low	1						
	S8	low	1						
	S8	low	1						
	S8	low	1						
	S8	low	1						
	S8	low	1						
	S8	low	1						

¹ The percentages are low if the requirements of the immunological profile are strict.

² If no region for the cluster is specified the position of the cluster in that tube is not tested.

³ If CD34 positive, minimum % of leukemic cells goes down to 1%.

Table 2 (continued). Criteria for leukemic cells

Leukemia lineage	scat. prof.	auto-fluor.	min % cells	immunological profile					
				CD10 CD19	CD20 CD5	CD3 CD22	CD7 CD33	HLADR CD13	CD34 CD38
T-ALL	S8	low	5						
	S8	low	5						
	S8	low	5						
	S8	low	5						
	S8	low	5						
	S8	low	5						
AML	S9	-	5						
	S9	-	5						
	S9	-	5						
	S9	-	5						
	S10	-	5						
	S10	-	5						
AUL	S2	low	5						

Claims

1. A method for analyzing data generated by flow cytometric analysis of multiple aliquots of a sample containing cells to be analyzed, wherein the cells in each aliquot are stained with at least two monoclonal antibodies conjugated to fluorochromes which are distinguishable from each other by flow cytometric analysis, the method comprising:
 - a) acquiring listmode data files for light scatter and fluorescence for each aliquot;
 - b) identifying cell clusters in each aliquot by cluster analysis of the data files for each aliquot, and;
 - c) identifying cell populations in the sample by linking the cell clusters across the data files on the basis of at least one common parameter.
2. The method according to Claim 1 further comprising the step of determining the lineage of the cell population by comparing the fluorescence and light scatter characteristics of the population to fluorescence and light scatter characteristics expected for a selected lineage.
3. The method according to Claim 2 further comprising removing normal cell population data from the data files and determining the lineage of remaining abnormal cell populations.
4. The method according to Claim 3 wherein the lineage of remaining leukemic cell populations is determined.
5. A method for determining the lineage of acute leukemia cells in a sample by flow cytometric analysis comprising:
 - a) staining the cells in each one of multiple aliquots of the sample with at least two monoclonal antibodies conjugated to fluorochromes, each fluorochrome being distinguishable from the other fluorochromes in the aliquot by flow cytometric analysis;

- b) acquiring listmod data files for light scatter and fluorescence for each aliquot;
c) identifying cell clusters in each aliquot by nearest neighbor analysis of the data files for each aliquot;
d) identifying cell populations in the sample by linking the cell clusters across the data files on the basis of common light scatter properties;
e) identifying normal cell populations by comparing the fluorescence and light scatter characteristics of the cell populations to light scatter and fluorescence characteristics expected for normal cells;
f) removing the data for the normal cell populations from the acquired data, and;
g) determining the lineage of remaining abnormal cell populations by comparing the fluorescence and light scatter characteristics of the abnormal populations to fluorescence and light scatter characteristics of a selected leukemic cell lineage.
6. The method of Claim 5 wherein each of the aliquots is stained with an antibody conjugated to FITC and an antibody conjugated to PE, the antibodies being specific for CD10, CD19, CD20, CD5, CD3, CD22, CD7, CD33, HLADR, CD13, CD34 and CD38, and the fluorescence and light scatter characteristics of the abnormal cell populations are compared to the fluorescence and light scatter characteristics of a leukemic cell lineage selected from the group consisting of B-lineage ALL, T-lineage ALL, AML, AUL, and B-CLL.

FIG-1A

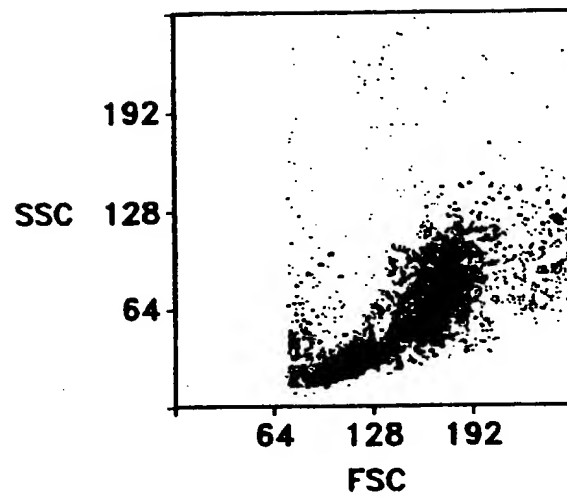


FIG-1B

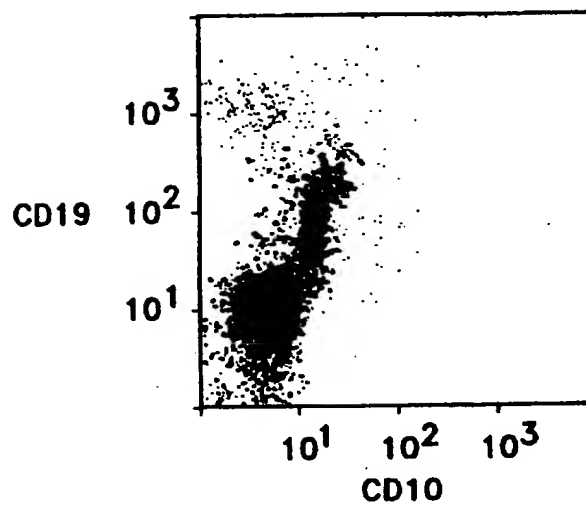


FIG-1C

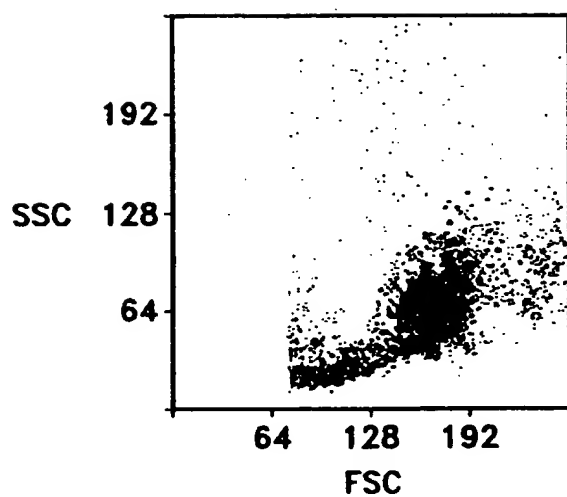


FIG-1D

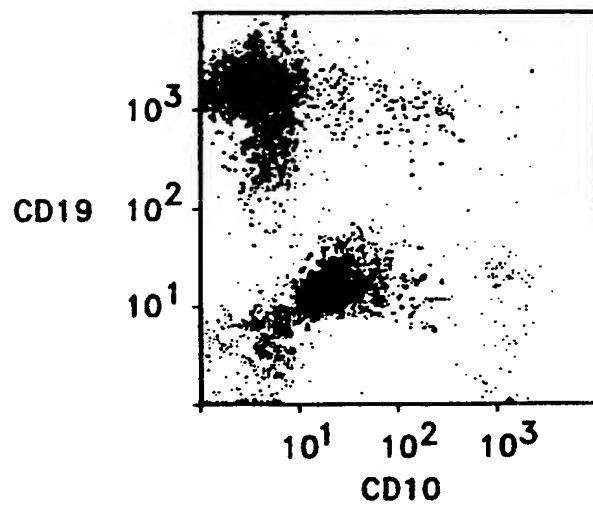


FIG-1E

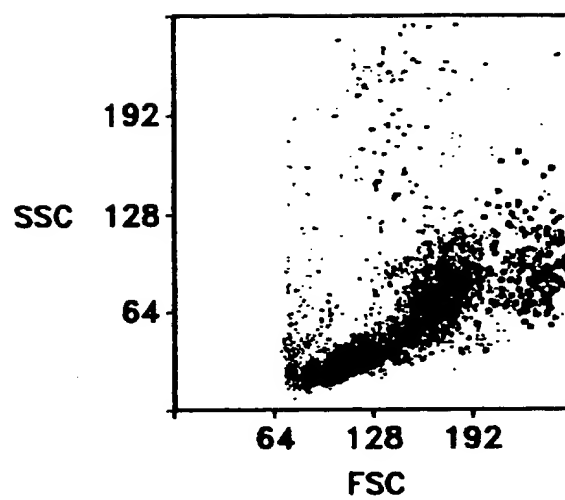


FIG-1F

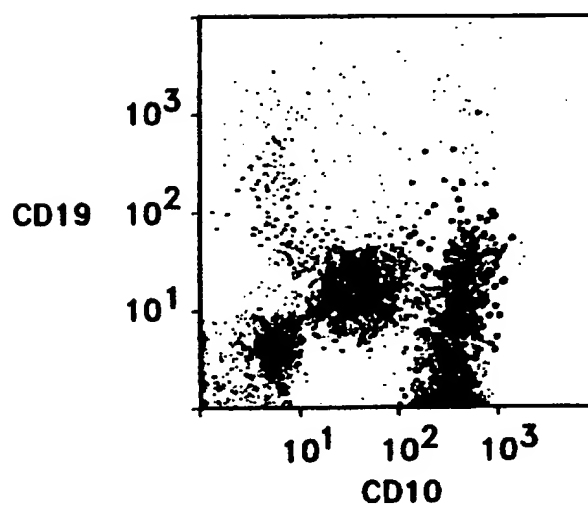
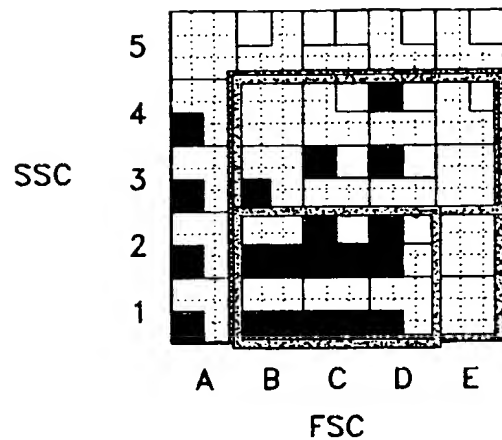


FIG-2



- | | | | |
|-----|---|---------------|---------------|
| S1 | ■ | ERTHROID | (A1234, B123) |
| S2 | ■ | LYMPHOCYTES | (B1-C2) |
| S3 | ■ | STEMCELLS | (C1-D2) |
| S4 | □ | BASOPHILS | (C2-D3) |
| S5 | ■ | MONOCYTES | (C23, D234) |
| S6 | □ | NEUTROPHILS | (C4-E5) |
| S7 | □ | EOSINOPHILS | (B5-C5) |
| S8 | ◻ | T-ALL & B-ALL | (B1-D2) |
| S9 | ◻ | AML | (B1-E4) |
| S10 | ◻ | AML | (B3-E4) |

FIG-3

	-+	\pm -	++
	- \pm	$\pm\pm$	++
	--	\pm -	+-
PE \uparrow			
			FITC \rightarrow

FIG-4A

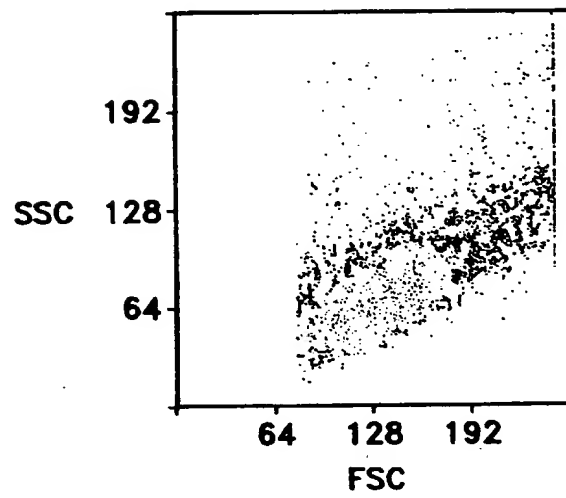


FIG-4B

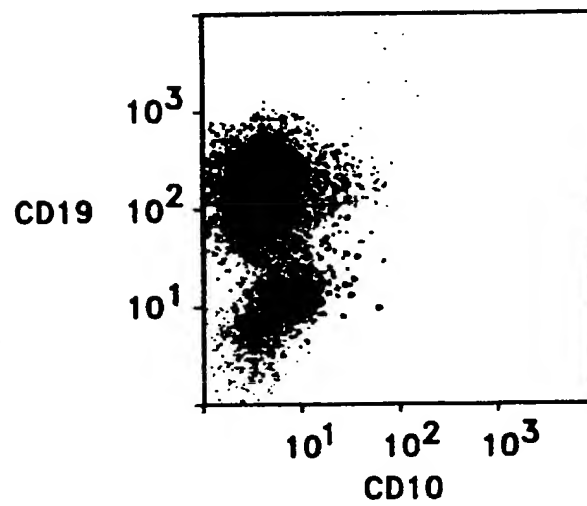


FIG-4C

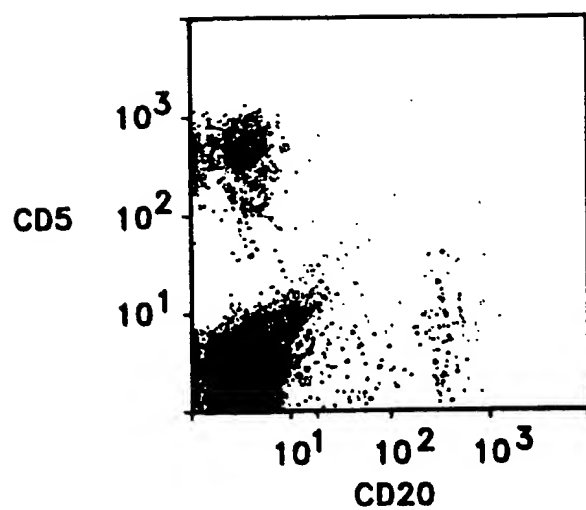


FIG-4D

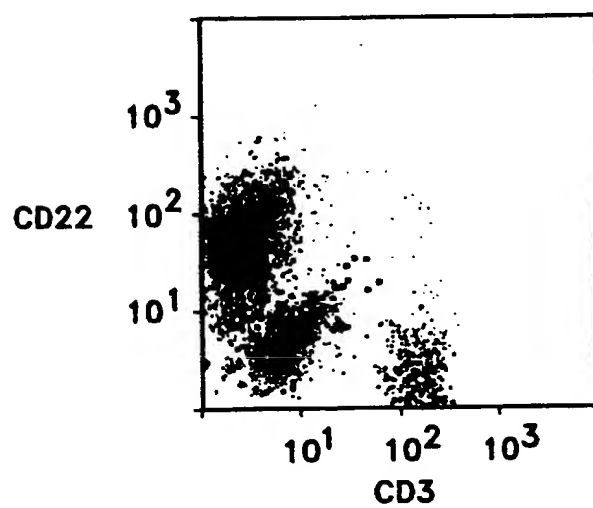


FIG-4E

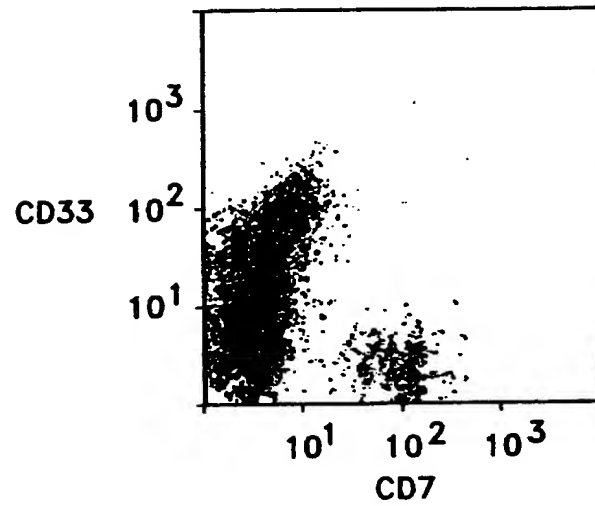


FIG-4F

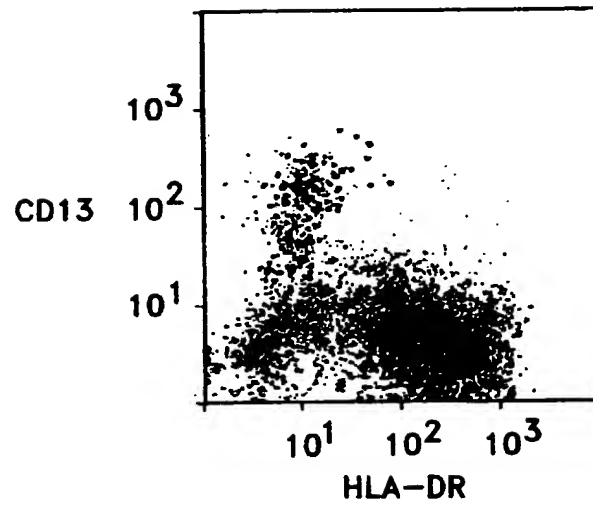


FIG-4G

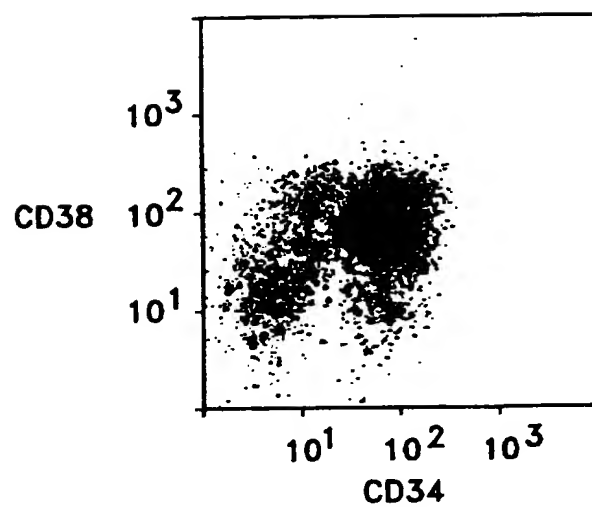


FIG-5A

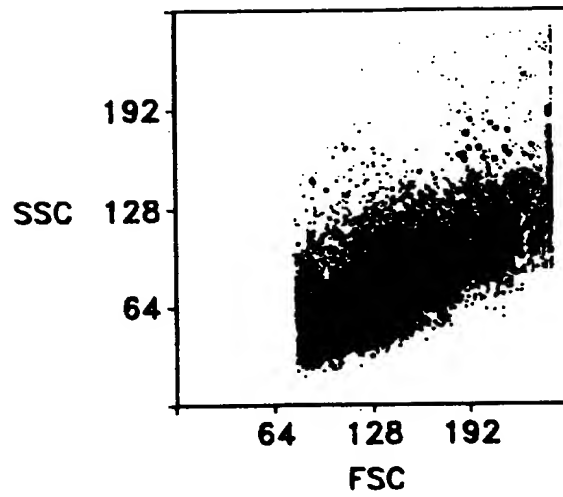


FIG-5B

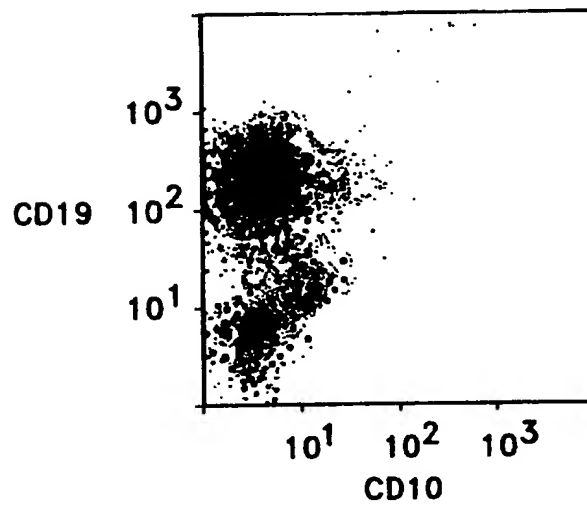


FIG-5C

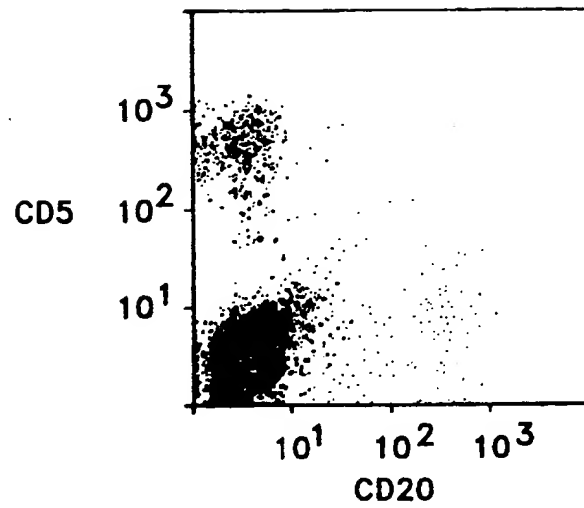


FIG-5D

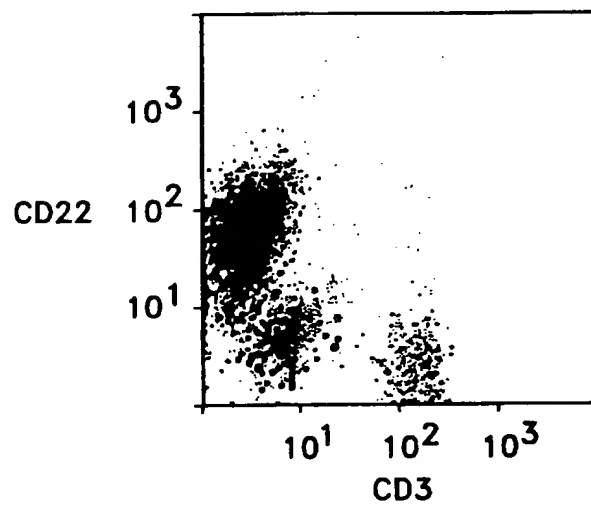


FIG-5E

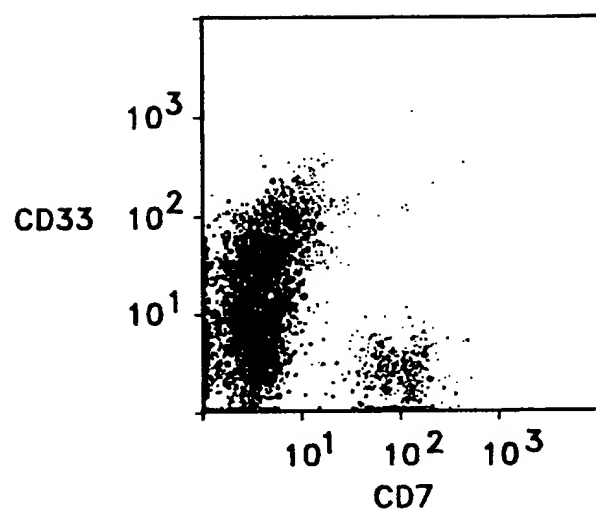


FIG-5F

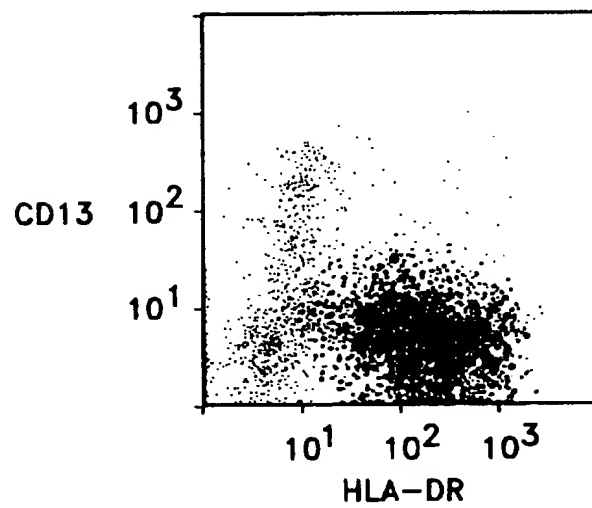


FIG-5G

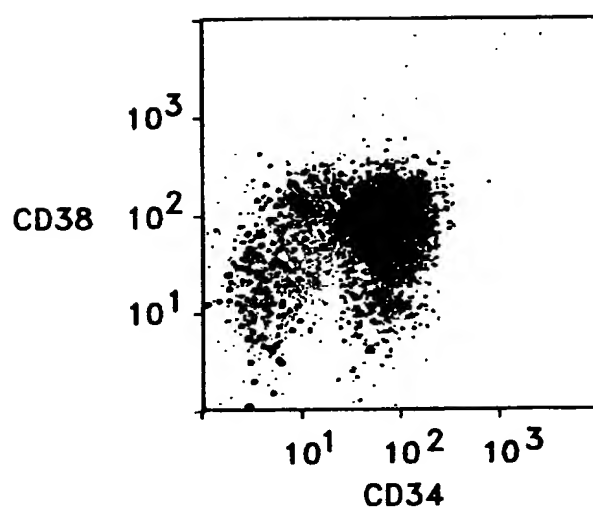


FIG-6A

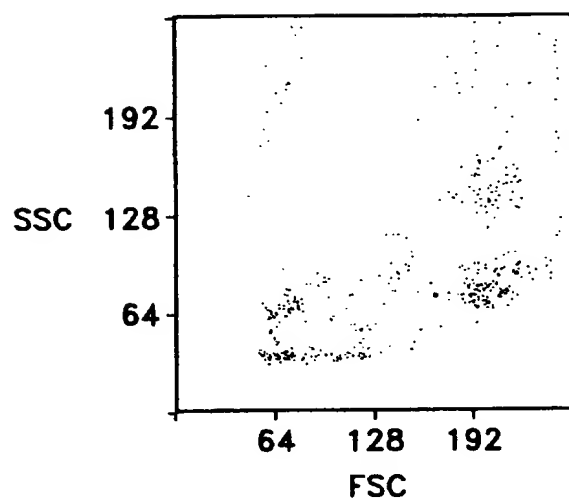


FIG-6B

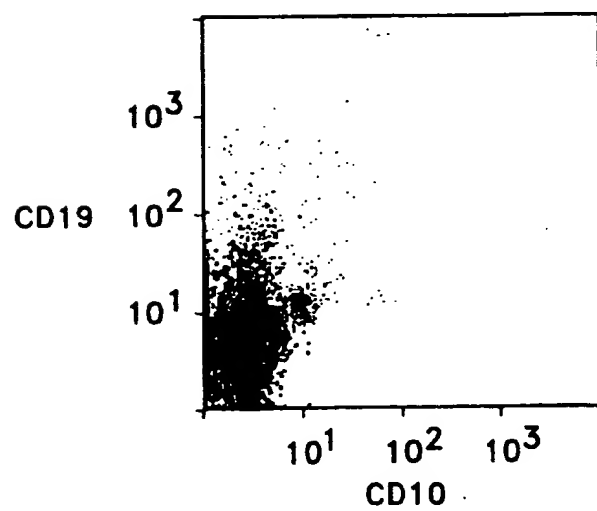


FIG-6C

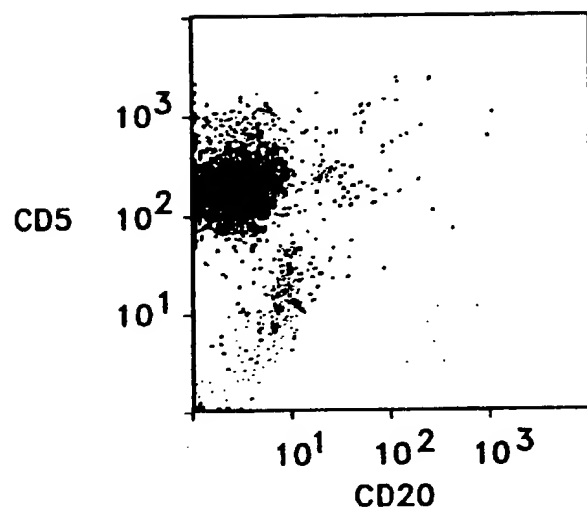


FIG-6D

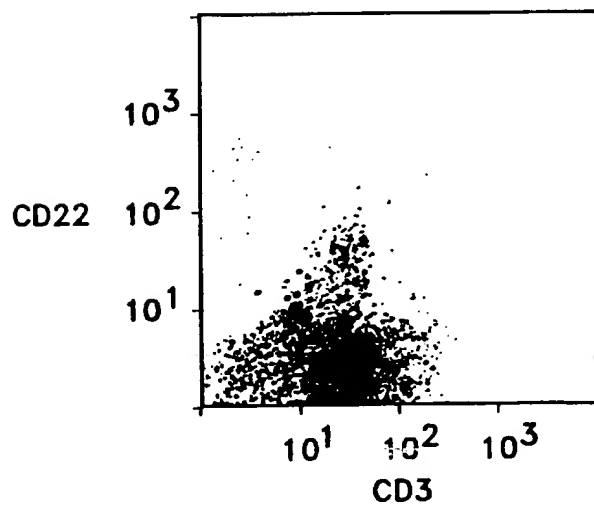


FIG-6E

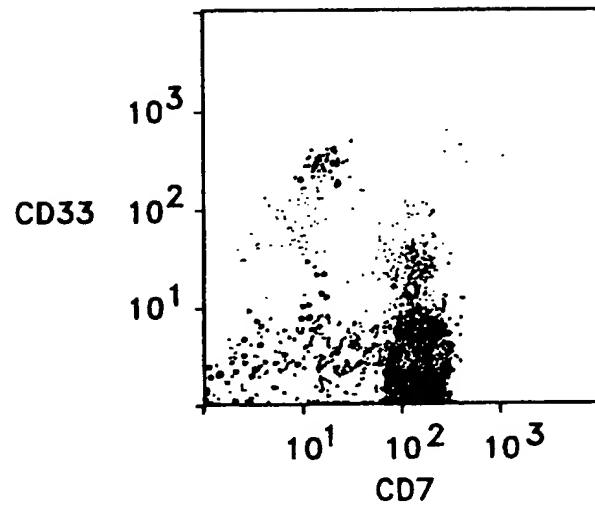


FIG-6F

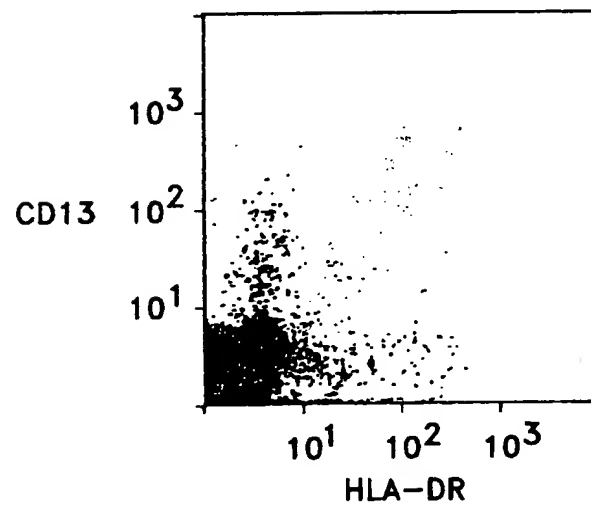


FIG-6G

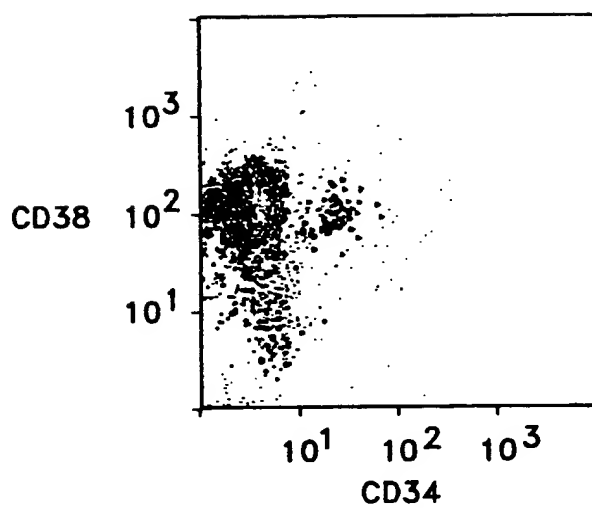


FIG-7A

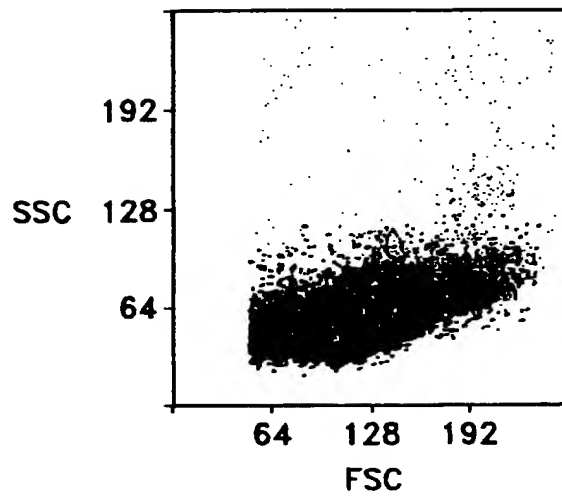


FIG-7B

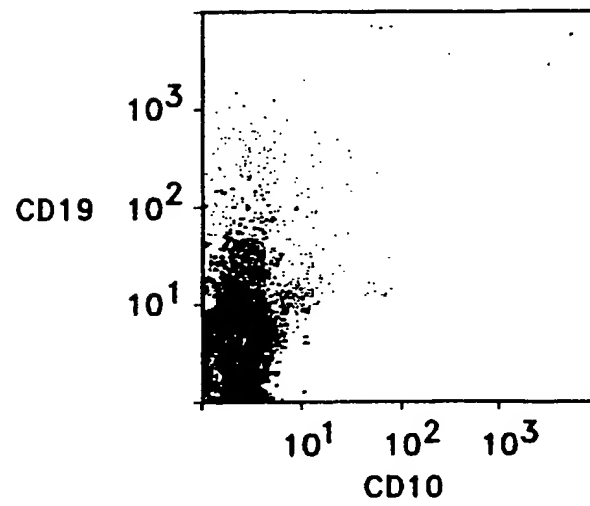


FIG-7C

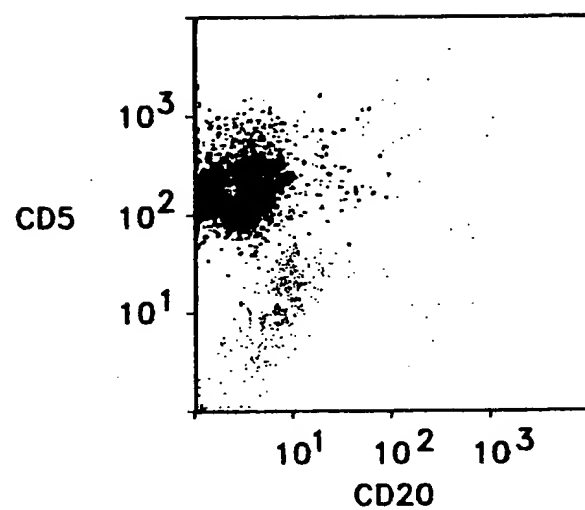


FIG-7D

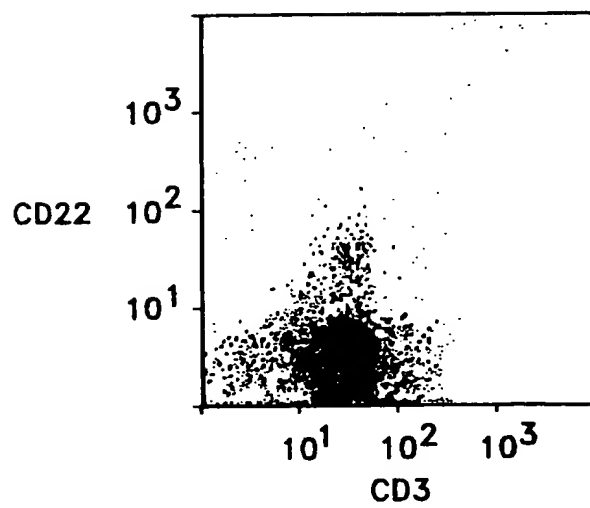


FIG-7E

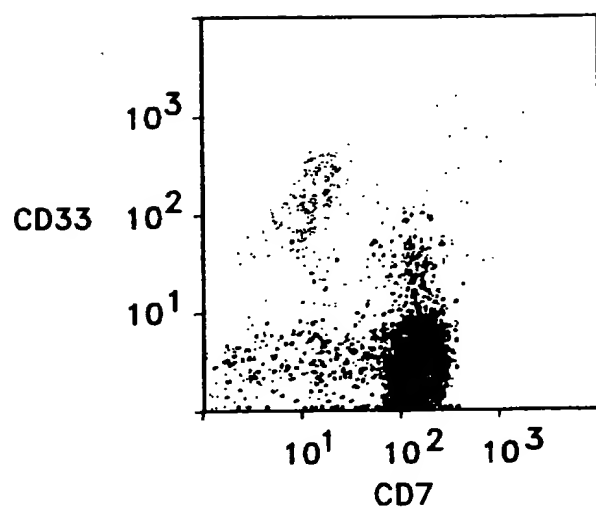


FIG-7F

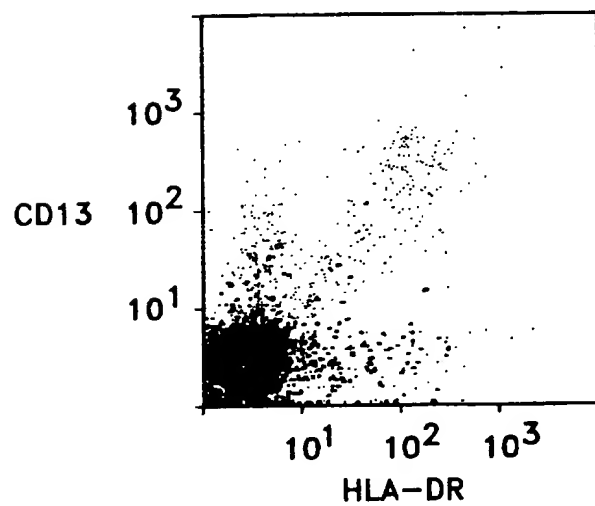


FIG-7G

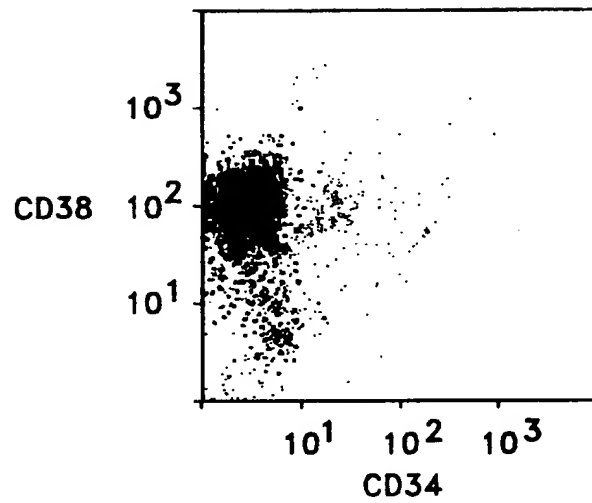


FIG-8A

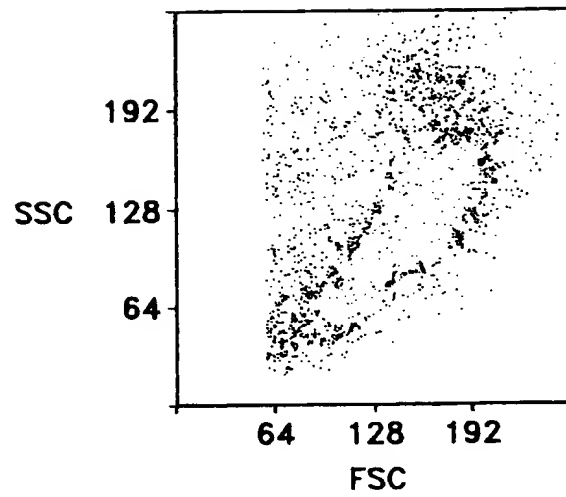


FIG-8B

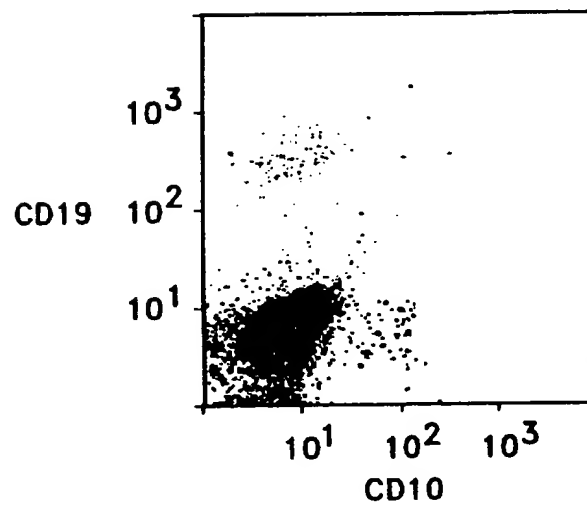


FIG-8C

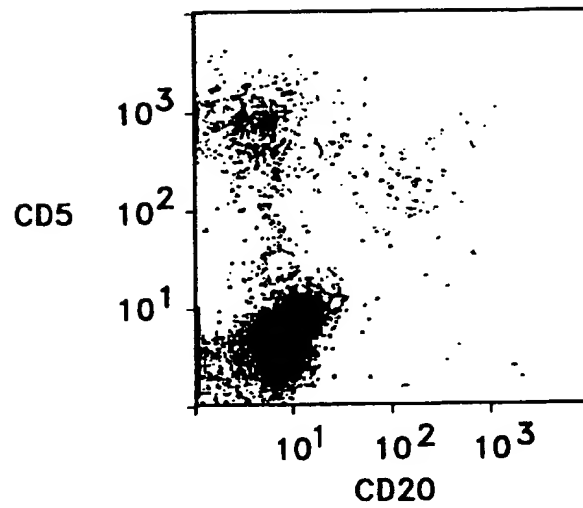


FIG-8D

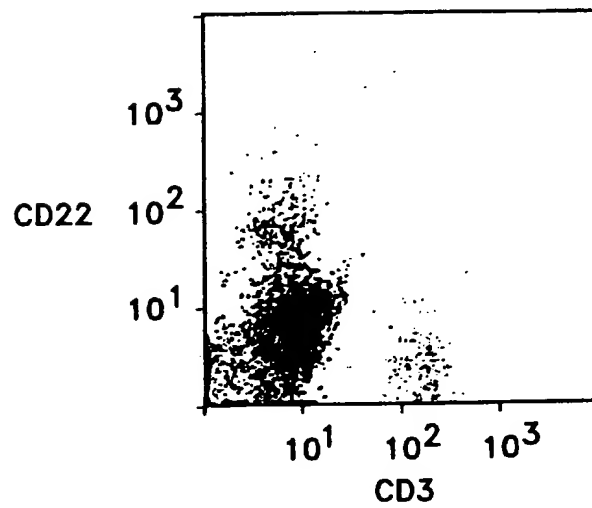


FIG-8E

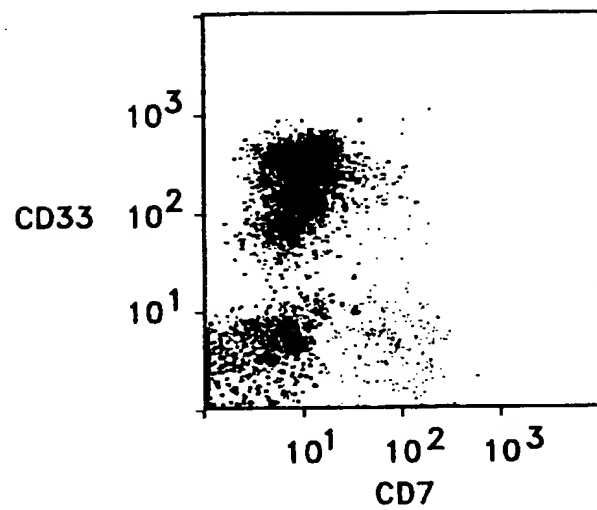


FIG-8F

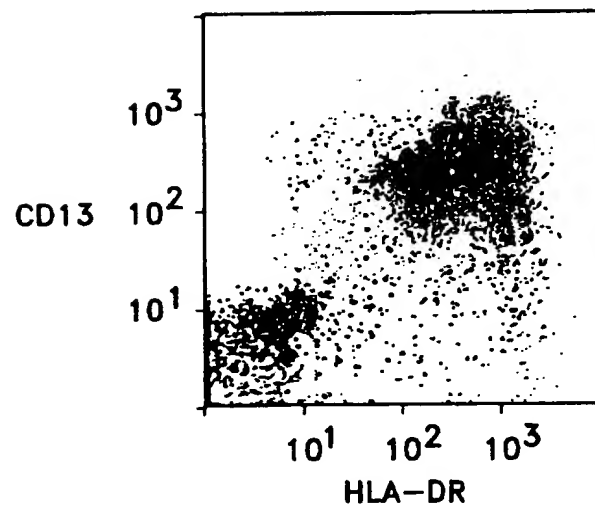


FIG-8G

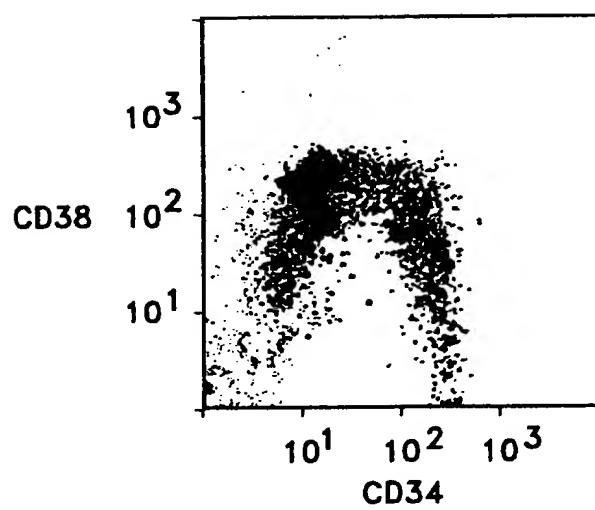


FIG-9A

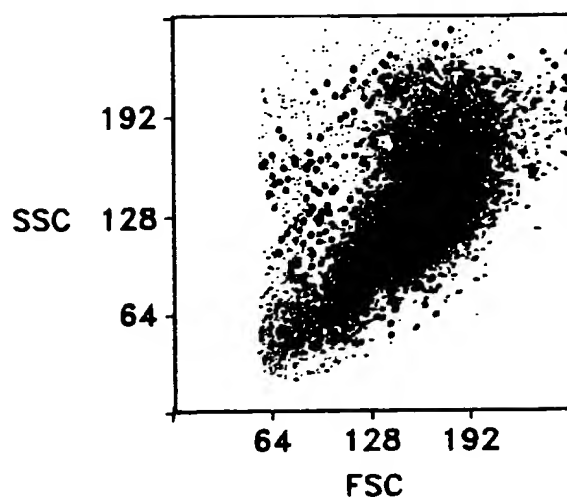


FIG-9B

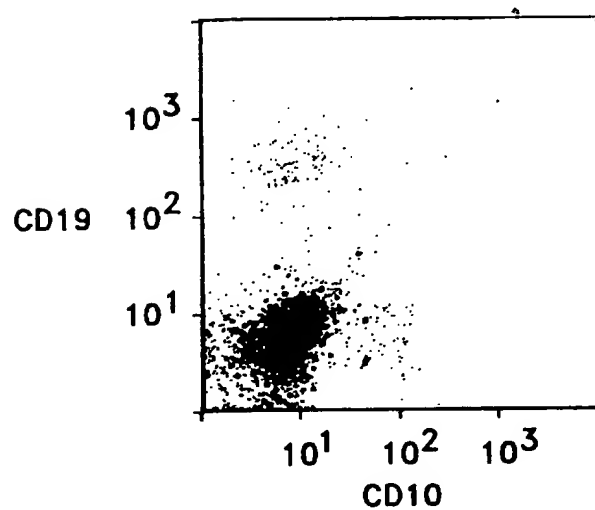


FIG-9C

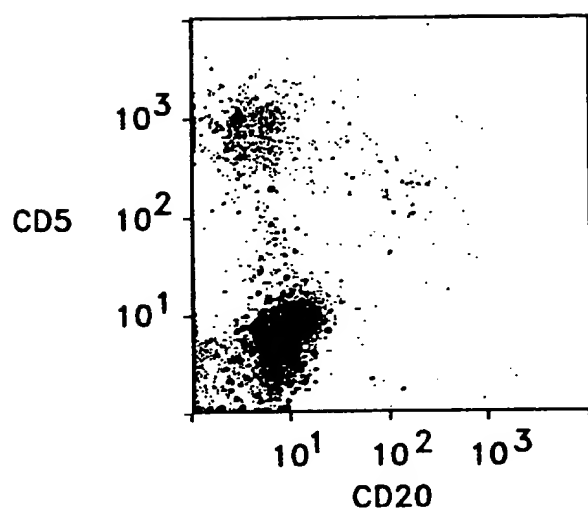


FIG-9D

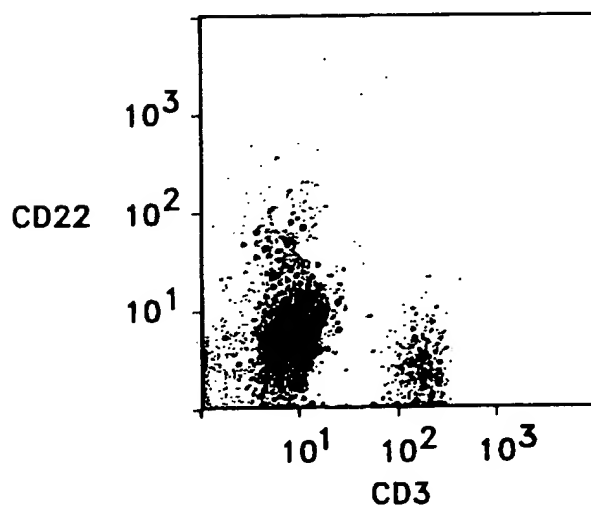


FIG-9E

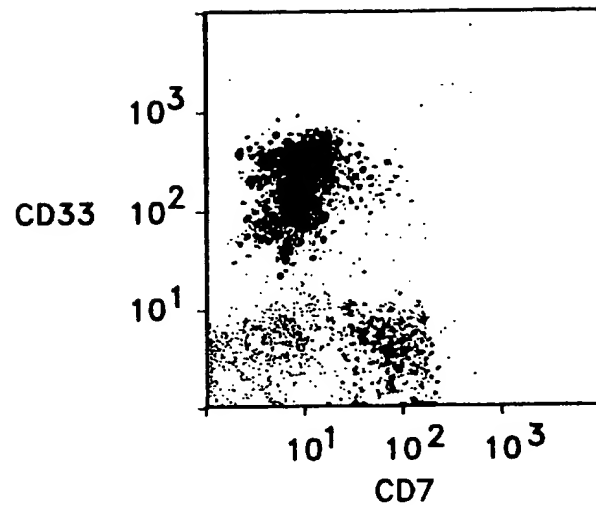


FIG-9F

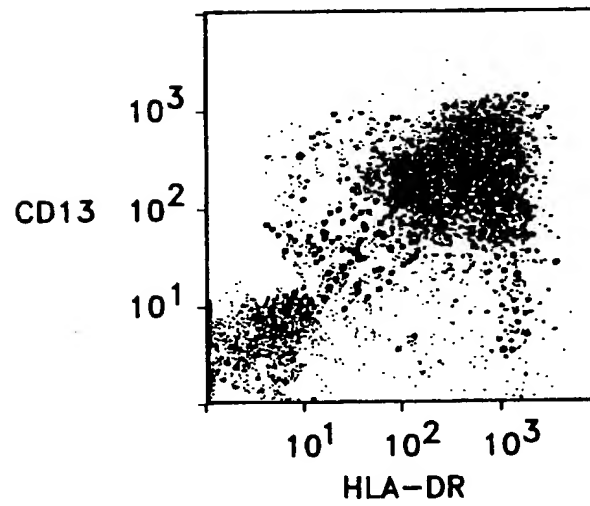
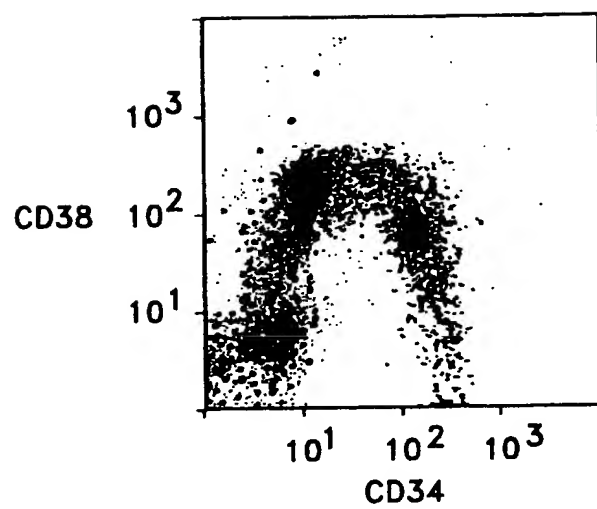


FIG-9G





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Application Number
EP 94 10 1440

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.5)
A	CYTOMETRY, vol.9, no.6, 1 November 1988 pages 548 - 556 TERSTAPPEN ET AL. 'FIVE DIMENSIONAL FLOW CYTOMETRY,ETC.' * page 550 - page 553 * ---	1,5	G01N15/14
A	CYTOMETRY, vol.12, no.1, 1 January 1991 pages 82 - 90 ROBINSON ET AL. 'AN INNOVATION IN FLOW CYTOMETRY DATA COLLECTION,ETC.' * page 82 - page 86 * ---	1,5	
A	CYTOMETRY, vol.9, no.4, 1 July 1988 pages 405 - 408, XP003052 KOSUGI ET AL. 'AN INTERACTIVE MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS OF FCM DATA' ---	1,5	
A	LEUKEMIA, vol.5, no.9, 1 September 1991 pages 757 - 767 TERSTAPPEN ET AL. 'FLOW CYTOMETRIC CHARACTERIZATION OF ACUTE MYELOID LEUKEMIA,PART II' * page 760 - page 764 * ---	1,5	TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.5) G01N
A	JOURNAL OF LEUKOCYTE BIOLOGY, vol.48, no.?, 1 March 1990 pages 138 - 148 TERSTAPPEN ET AL. 'QUANTITATIVE COMPARISON OF MYELOID ANTIGENS,ETC.' --- -/--	1,5	
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 17 May 1994	Examiner Boehm, C
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons A : member of the same patent family, corresponding document			



European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 94 10 1440

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.5)
X, P	CYTOMETRY, vol.14, no.6, 1 November 1993 pages 862 - 875 VERWER ET AL. 'AUTOMATIC LINEAGE ASSIGNMENT OF ACUTE LEUKEMIAS BY FLOW CYTOMETRY' * page 862 - page 871 * -----	1-6	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.5)
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 17 May 1994	Examiner Boehm, C
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